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# TO FIGHT THE STRIKE

Chicago Business Men Decide to Use Force.

## TODAY ONE OF GRACE

LITTLE HOPE SETTLEMENT WILL BE REACHED.

If Not, Then a Struggle to the Finish Will Begin Tomorrow.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The faint hope of a settlement of the freight handlers' strike entertained this forenoon was dashed away shortly after noon when President Curran received word that the Erie and Santa Fe roads had refused to entertain the compromise proposed in petitions presented by committees of the strikers. There was only the barest possibility that the other roads might prove less firm, for it had been repeatedly stated that the roads would take identical action. However, the Northwestern, the Wabash and the Wisconsin Central roads told the committees to return later in the day. It was believed the delay was wanted in order that conference might be had with the other roads. The Erie and Santa Fe managements told the men they would accept no other settlement than that proposed July 1. This is a stiffer stand than they have made any time since the date named.

The proposition made by the committees to the managers was that the scale of July 1 be adopted, plus the following important concessions:

1. Elimination of the term of probation before advances should be made.
2. Straight time for overtime for employees charged for loss of time.
3. Seventeen and one-half cents an hour for truckers.

**Perishable Goods Moved.**  
By noon the good effects of the presence of President Young and the Teamsters' Union in the city was apparent. Through the efforts of Mr. Young, the teamsters working for South Water street commission firms were persuaded to carry perishable freight from the "straight" cars. By "straight" cars is meant cars containing perishable freight only, and consigned to one firm.

The objection of the teamsters to handling freight touched by the non-union men now in the warehouses was overcome by having the teamsters take the freight direct from the cars themselves. In this way much perishable goods reached the streets during the day. Many cars of vegetables and fruit, however, still remain in the railroad sheds, as the teamsters will not touch it after the non-union warehousemen have once handled it.

Another result of Mr. Young's efforts was the abandonment of the plan to man the streets with teams and drivers in order to move caravans under police protection in and out of the freight yards. At the meeting of commission merchants this plan was held in abeyance, pending the success of Mr. Young's efforts.

A little ordinary merchandise, it is said, is now being handled by the teamsters direct. Pickers of the freight yards are not so tight, so far as could be learned. They knew from the determined tone of the president that Mr. Young presided last night that interference would alienate the sympathy of the drivers, and their steadfastness their success admittedly.

**Relief to Chief O'Neill.**  
The temporary relief afforded by the compliance of the teamsters with the orders of their superiors brought forth a great sigh of relief from Chief of Police O'Neill, but he did not relieve any of the reserve men of his present duties.

That the trouble would continue to do even the little hauling they did to do should the conference fail was a matter of doubt. The consensus of opinion was that they would not, although their officers order them to.

This opinion was expressed at a meeting of merchants held during the forenoon. At this meeting plans were made for an aggressive fight in the event of the failure of today's negotiations. President Curran was pointed to visit President Young and ask him what would be his attitude should the negotiations fail. He said to them in answer:

"I will order all the men to go to the yards tomorrow morning and to do all work except hauling. I will order the hauling of freight. I will order them to live up to their agreements. I will not, however, ask them to work if physical violence threatens them."

Should the strike not be settled tomorrow and the teamsters attempt to carry out Mr. Young's orders, it is believed violence would ensue. The result of the hauling of freight by the teamsters after midnight last night, and the accusations laid forth charged against him, had not cooled.

**Heavy Police Reserve.**  
Eight hundred policemen are held in reserve at downtown stations or at the railroad houses this morning in anticipation of a possible attempt to raise the embargo on freight occasioned by the freight-handlers' strike and the sympathetic walkout of the teamsters.

The situation was regarded as even more serious than yesterday, as the fact that conferences scheduled for today was believed to mean that the merchants, who are suffering over a million dollars loss every day of the strike, would assume a determined attitude. At meetings held yesterday in the different lines of business, but especially those handling perishable goods, there was a feeling of making the trucks and attempting to take freight from the warehouses of the railroads. After the meeting of the teamsters after midnight last night, when the teamsters were charged against him, had not cooled.

**Prospect of Trouble.**  
The extra large force of reserve men on hand at police stations this morning was a reflection of the feeling that today, more than any other day, the strike began, was liable to bring forth trouble. Any attempt of the South Water street commission merchants to remove perishable goods, or cars of which lay spoiling on the tracks or in warehouses, was regarded as certain to result in a riot between the police and pickets. The tentative plan of the big wholesalers and manufacturers to deliver freight would, it was judged, certainly result in similar results.

No. 15,408.

## ORDERED TO LA GUAIRA

THE MARIETTA SENT TO VENEZUELAN WATERS.

Insurgents Reported to Be Approaching Puerto Cabello in Force.

The Marietta, which arrived at Kingston today from Cape Haytien, was met there with the cable instructions dispatcher from the Navy Department yesterday, ordering her to proceed to La Guaira, Venezuela, in response to Minister Bowen's appeal yesterday for an additional ship in those waters. The understanding at the Navy Department is that the Marietta may be desired as a means of communication. The operations of the revolutionists and the government troops are now rather critical at several points, and although two American warships are stationed in Venezuelan waters another may be needed for prompt communication. The Topeka, which sailed from La Guaira Sunday, arrived today at Curacao, whence it is reported that 900 revolutionists, under Gen. Penaloza, are approaching Puerto Cabello, where the government forces are entrenched.

The Navy Department does not believe the Marietta will be detained more than a few days in Venezuela, and will be able to carry out her original orders to relieve the Maches.

**The Situation in Venezuela.**  
A cable dispatch from Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 14, says: President Castro has taken command of the Venezuelan troops at Barcelona. The force numbers about 3,000 men. The president found the troops in a destitute condition, and has spent the time since taking command in reorganizing them. They now present a much better appearance. Castro says he will have crushed the rebellion, headed by Senor Matos, within fifteen days.

The revolutionist forces which were marching on Caracas and Bolivar from the neighborhood of Barcelona, have ceased their advance and retired. They appear to do not intend to accept battle in that vicinity, but to force Castro to engage them in a battle, or further in the interior, where the country is uneven, easily defended and well known to the revolutionists. Into this trap, the revolutionists believe, Castro's impetuosity will carry him.

The rebels are receiving reinforcements daily. Military events in Venezuela during the next week will, it is believed, decide the fate of the country. Carapana was evacuated yesterday by the government forces and was immediately occupied by the revolutionists.

**Threatening Puerto Cabello.**  
A cable dispatch from Willemstad, Curacao, July 14, says: Advice received here from Venezuela says that 900 revolutionists, under General Penaloza, are approaching Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, and that 400 men from the local bands are now concentrated near El Palito. The Venezuelan government has fortified and entrenched Puerto Cabello. An attack on that place is expected shortly. It is expected that this occurs the city will be secured.

The German cruiser Falke and the Dutch cruiser Kenigien Regentes have left La Guayra for Puerto Cabello.

## TRACY STILL AT LARGE

Crafty Escaped Convict Again Eludes His Pursuers.

AUBURN, Wash., July 15.—Tracy, the escaped Oregon convict, has repeated his old tricks and doubled on his tracks. He was seen on a road near the Muckleshoot reservation by an Indian boy. He was also seen by Henry O'Neill, a rancher, at the same time.

Tracy was stealing by old roads and trails from Enumclaw, where the bloodhounds were on a stampede to Palmer Junction. The outlaw had an open field before him. The few guards who were left in the vicinity of Auburn could not cover all the intricate approaches from Enumclaw. The territory that Tracy covered was a peninsula, and when he reached the ridge of Muckleshoot he was undoubtedly too fatigued to continue farther. Otherwise nothing lay in his way toward Seattle.

## QUIET DAY AT SAGAMORE HILL

Mrs. Roosevelt to Give a Reception on Mayflower.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 15.—President Roosevelt passed a quiet day at his Sagamore Hill home. An incident of the afternoon will be a reception and tea to be given on the official yacht Mayflower by Mrs. Roosevelt to the members of the St. Hilda branch of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Christ Episcopal Church.

Shortly after noon today Secretary Cortelyou left for Washington. He expects to be absent from Oyster Bay for a month. While in Washington he will complete arrangements with the local committees of various cities the President will visit on his New England and northwestern trip and the railroad companies. He also will adjust and pay all bills transacted in connection with the assassination of President McKinley, including those of the surgeons who attended him. A bulk amount of \$45,000 was appropriated for the expenses for the payment of these expenses. Mr. Cortelyou, at the request of the President, will see all accounts and the Secretary of the Treasury will honor his requisitions.

## MEMORIAL TO PAUCEFOTE

Held at Noon Today at St. James Palace.

LONDON, July 15.—Memorial services for Lord Pauncefoot, the late ambassador of Great Britain at Washington, were held at noon today in the Chapel Royal, St. James Palace. All the members of the American embassy and many members of the government were present.

King Edward was represented by Lord Churchill, the acting lord chamberlain. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught attended in person, while among the large floral tributes included wreaths from the foreign secretary, and Lady Lansdowne; Lord Cranborne, the under secretary for foreign affairs; Lord Grey, Lord Curzon, Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead Reid, Joseph Choate, the United States ambassador, and Mrs. Choate and Miss Choate; Lieut. Commander Lloyd and four blue-jackets from the United States armored cruiser Brooklyn; and a number of diplomats, peers and members of the house of commons.

Simultaneously with the service here the remains of Lord Pauncefoot were interred in the churchyard of East Stoke, near Newmarket, Suffolk. The simple service was entirely of a family character. The principal mourners were the widow and her daughters and other members of the family. The floral tributes included wreaths from the Brooklyn, the American Society of London and Sir Michael Herbert, the newly-appointed British ambassador to the United States.

**Waimangu Geyser Active.**  
WELLINGTON, New Zealand, July 15.—Tremendous explosions have occurred at the Waimangu geyser at Rotorua, a height of 800 to 900 feet being reached.

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## NOT SERIOUSLY INJURED

MISHAP TO THE ILLINOIS AT CHRISTIANIA.

Vessel Will Be Sent to Sheerness, England, and Docked There—Admiral Crowninshield's Message.

The Navy Department today received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Crowninshield, in command of the European squadron, which arrived yesterday at Christiania, Norway, announcing that the battle ship Illinois, which grounded yesterday in making the entrance to Christiania harbor, will be sent to Sheerness, England, as soon as possible and docked there. The cablegram contained no further information concerning the extent of the injuries to the Illinois. Under the naval regulations the commander of the squadron will at once order a court of inquiry to fix the responsibility for the accident to the Illinois. He will make such details of officers for that purpose from the squadron as he may see fit, and the Illinois will probably be held at the Illinois while she is proceeding to Sheerness.

Meantime the flag of the admiral in command will be transferred to the Chicago, which is well adapted in every respect for the purpose.

According to Admiral Crowninshield's first report of the accident, received by Secretary Moody last evening, the grounding of the Illinois was due to a defect in the steering gear. The vessel was steaming ahead at the time, and as soon as the accident to the steering gear occurred both engines were backed in the hope of preventing the vessel from going aground. The vessel touched bottom, however, but the force of the reversed engines was sufficient to bring her into clear water again.

Admiral Crowninshield says that he does not regard the injuries as serious. After the accident water was discovered in two of the smaller compartments which have water-tight bulkheads and doors. The fact that the Illinois will be able to steam to England without making any repairs indicates that she sustained no injuries of any consequence. It is usually impossible to tell, however, how badly a vessel has been injured below the water until she has been in dry dock.

The Illinois sailed from New York April 30 on her maiden trip across the Atlantic. She was designated to represent the United States navy in the coronation naval review, but when that ceremony was postponed she proceeded from Southampton to Gravesend and then to Christiania.

## KING EDWARD ON YACHT.

No Demonstration When He Left London This Morning.

LONDON, July 15.—King Edward left Victoria station at 11:35 o'clock this morning for Portsmouth, where he will board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert.

The king was accompanied by the duke of Devonshire, the duke of Buckingham Palace to the railway station in an ambulance drawn by two horses.

The only other occupant of the ambulance was Queen Alexandra. The vehicle was driven at a walking pace. Although there was a small crowd at the station, there was no demonstration, in compliance with the king's wish. The doctors and nurses awaited the arrival of the ambulance, and a party of blue-jackets received his majesty from the vehicle to a royal yacht formerly used by the late Queen Victoria. Absolute privacy was secured by a lofty screen of red plush which surrounded the platform.

PORTSMOUTH, July 15.—King Edward arrived here at 2 p.m. The removal of his majesty from the train to the royal yacht was safely accomplished by blue-jackets, and the king's couch was placed in a roomy cabin which had been specially constructed on the upper deck. The warships in the harbor fired a royal salute as the king embarked, and all the vessels in the harbor hoisted the British flag. The royal yacht steamed off almost immediately after the transfer was completed.

It was said that the king bore the journey exceedingly well.

## AFTER SOUTH AFRICA'S TRADE.

American Merchants Offer Low Ocean Rates to Get It.

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal, July 15.—At a meeting of the chamber of commerce today called to receive the British trade commissioners, the members read a cable dispatch which he had received offering freight from New York to Natal at 20 shillings per ton. Other members of the chamber said they had received similar offers. This rate is not remunerative, but is the outcome of competition. It is 21s. 3d. below the lowest freight rate from the Americans to the Cape of Good Hope. Nevertheless they are overhauling their stock to see what they can order in the United States. A majority of the members of the chamber of commerce are advocating a coast duty of 6s. to 7s. 6d. per case of dynamite in order to protect the local factory. The proposal is strongly opposed by the Transvaal, which is strongly opposed to the creation of a worse monopoly than existed during the Kruger regime and to establish a precedent in the future of protection.

## NOW IT IS A GROCERY TRUST.

Corporation With H. N. Higinbotham Organized in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 15.—A combination of wholesale groceries, organized substantially along the lines advocated by James H. Forgan for the consolidation of country banks, has been effected by Chicago capitalists.

Incorporation papers for the combine will be filed in New Jersey today. The new company will begin operation with a capitalization of \$5,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 already has been subscribed.

Harlow N. Higinbotham is president of the corporation, which will be known as the National Grocer Company. Frank C. Letts, the first vice president, is president of the Western Grocer Company, which controls and operates nine wholesale houses in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

The national concern will include some of the largest houses in Illinois, outside of Chicago, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and Michigan. The National Grocer Company and Companies are not to be merged, but retaining separate organizations, will have a close working arrangement.

The National Grocer Company will buy direct from the importers, manufacturers and sugar refineries, and also will make direct importations through the Chicago office.

## ONE KILLED, FOUR INJURED.

Trolley Car and Carriage Collide at Carnarsie, L. I.

NEW YORK, July 15.—One man was killed and four others were seriously injured by a collision between a trolley car and a carriage in which the men were riding at Carnarsie, L. I., early this morning. The man who was killed was Neptune Skidmore of Brooklyn.

The injured were Charles Van Houten, Nathan Van Houten, Edward Van Houten and James Lott, all of the Brooklyn. It was said that Lott and Nathan Van Houten would probably die.

## CHAFFEE'S NEW DUTIES

Current Comment in Military Circles.

## COMMAND OF THE ARMY

GOSSIP REGARDING GEN. MILES' SUCCESSOR.

Four Successive Promotions of Senior Officers Suggested—Possibility of an Amicable Arrangement.

The assignment of Maj. Gen. Chaffee to the command of the Department of the East at New York has renewed gossip concerning the successor of Lieut. Gen. Miles when that officer retires a year hence. With the retirement of Gen. Brooke next week the senior major generals of the army will be Gen. Corbin, Young, Chaffee and MacArthur.

All have been mentioned in connection with the command of the army. Some suggestions have been made that Gen. Corbin, as adjutant general, would not be eligible to the appointment, but the selection of general officers from the staff has shown that such a contention is untenable. MacArthur and Hughes, major generals, and Wood, Carter and Bliss, brigadier generals, were selected from the staff department.

The matter of selection of the commanding general will depend entirely upon the wishes of the President.

## Four Successive Promotions.

There is some talk about the War Department today that an arrangement will be made by which four of the officers who have been prominent in the last four years will be successively promoted to the command of the army on the retirement of Gen. Miles. Just how it will be arranged is not known. The four senior officers are warm personal friends, and it is said that in case the President desires to reward all of them by promotion an amicable arrangement has been made.

The first of the four to retire will be Young, in 1904. Chaffee comes next, in 1905, and Corbin a few months later in the same year. Gen. MacArthur does not retire until 1909.

## Gen. Chaffee Given His Option.

An impression prevails through a misunderstanding that Gen. Chaffee was recalled from the Philippines, but such is not the case. He was given the option of remaining a year longer, which would give him three years' service in the orient. It was suggested to him, however, that if he decided to return now the retirement of Gen. Brooke next week would make it possible to give him choice of commands in this country. Gen. Chaffee chose the Department of the East at New York and fixed September 30 as the